7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

in Basra, close to both shipping and the agricultural area which may prove suitable for the growing of jute. It would employ about 300 workers.

Automobile Tires

The importation of automobile and truck tires is increasing at a rate of approximately 15 percent per annum, the value of all tires imported in 1950 being ID 468,000.

A plant of economic size to manufacture tires could be justified with a market of approximately twice that which now exists. Such a market will probably be reached in 1955. Since it would require approximately two years to construct a tire plant, it is recommended that plans be formulated to start such a plant in 1953.

The plant would be so designed as to utilize the maximum amount of labor and, accordingly, should cost no more than ID 750,000, including foreign exchange of ID 600,000, mainly pounds sterling. It could be financed by private capital with the assistance of the Industrial Bank. Foreign technicians would be required during the first years of its operation.

Salt

Geophysical work gives conclusive evidence of a very large salt dome near Basra. Unfortunately, the analysis is not known. This dome could be the source of very cheap salt for both export and domestic consumption. It might make feasible the establishment of an alkali plant, particularly since the nearby oil field would be able to furnish gas as a source of cheap power. It is recommended, therefore, that core drilling of this dome be started as soon as possible to permit a proper evaluation of the possibilities of its use.

Sugar Mill

Considerable thought has been given to the recommendation of a sugar refinery. Such an enterprise would, of course, have to depend on agriculture to supply the raw material, either in the form of sugar beets or sugar cane. Since this cannot be assured at this time, it is recommended that the development of this industry be held in abeyance for the present.

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said to be a tonic medicine and useful as an application for rheumatism and snake bites.

Elettaria Cardamomum Maton. (Zingiberaceae)

هل

Hil (Iraq); Arak or Erok Hail (Bagh.); Ilachi (Hind.): cardamom fruits.

Field 38A, 59 (Iraq).

There are two kinds of cardamoms sold in Iran and Iraq: the small or Malabar cardamom from the above plant, and the great or Nepal cardamom from *Amomum subulatum* Roxb. (q.v.). They are both imported, but the first kind is occasionally cultivated in Iraq in shaded gardens. As a masticatory and for flavoring food, as in curry, the Malabar or small cardamom is preferred by the natives, but the other kind, which is cheaper and of less delicate flavor, is used largely by sweetmeat makers.

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Embelia Ribes Burm. (Myrsinaceae)

برنج کابلی

Birinj-i-kābulī (Teh., Isf.); Berengue Kaboli (Schl.); Baberang (Hind.); the fruits, Embely currants.

Fl. Br. Ind. 3: 513; Schl.; Ph. Ind. 2: 349.

Field 419; K.B. 316.

This shrub grows throughout India, where the berries have long been known as a medicine. Susruta described the anthelmintic properties of the fruits, which were given the Sanskrit name Vrishanasana, "destroyer of enemy (worm)." The drug is referred to in all Mohammedan works of medicine, and its value in removing tapeworm (*Taenia*) in children and adults has been abundantly confirmed. The fruits are globular, dull red, with a 5-parted calyx, and stalked. The outer shell is striated from base to apex, the seed is horny and embedded in reddish brown afflorescence. In 1888 Warden separated the crystalline active principle, embelic acid. Brissemoret in 1907 showed this substance to be an oxyquinone.

Entada gigas (L.) Fawc. & Rendle (Leguminosae)

قرس کمر

Qurs-i-kamar, "nuts for loins" (Teh.); Gila (Beng.); Garabi (Hind.); the seeds.

Field 47.

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The fruit is globular, sweetish, and acidulous, surface compressed and wrinkled, color reddish or brown, with an odor like that of dates. Inside, the fruit is an almond-like nut in a hard shell, containing a kernel resembling sweet almonds. These plums may be used in place of prunes in the preparation of confection of senna.

Prunus Mahaleb L. (Rosaceae)

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حب المعلب

Habbu'l-ma'lab (Teh.); Hab-ul-mahaliba (Ar.); Paiwand-e-maryam (Pers.); perfumed cherry tree fruits.

Field 103 (Iraq); W.H.[illegible].M. 150862.

This small tree occurs in Central Asia and Europe. The drug is found in the bazaars in two forms, the dried fruits and the kernels. The fruits are drupes, brown and oval, 9 by 6 mm., with a wrinkled skin, covering a fragile shell and the kernel. The kernels are light brown in color, ovate, 6 by 4 mm., with the taste of bitter almonds. They are used by Arabian physicians as a stomachic and for general debility.

Pterocarpus santalinus L. (Leguminosae)

صندل سرخ

Sandal-i-surkh, Rātiyanah (Teh.); Lal-chandan (Hind.); Ratanjali (Guz.); red sanders, red sandalwood.

Field 193, 232.

This wood is the Rakta chandana of Sanskrit writers. It comes from southern India, where the felling of the trees is under government control, and yields a considerable revenue. Hindus and Mohammedans use this wood combined with white sandalwood in bathing and religious services. The use of the red wood in powder for treating bloody fluxes must be based on the "Doctrine of Signatures." The drug called Rātiyanah in Tehran, a remedy for dysentery, appears to consist of chips of this wood. Red sandalwood is well known in Europe as an ingredient in French polish.

Punica Granatum L. (Lythraceae)

گلنار فارسی

Gulnār-i-farsī, Gul-i-anār (Teh.); Nar (Turk.); Gul nare-farci (Schl.); Flores Punicae granati (Ph. Pers.); pomegranate flowers.

Achundow; Ait.; Post; I.H.B.; Fl. Br. Ind. 2: 581; Ph. Ind. 2: 45; Boiss. 2: 736.

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Pharmacog.; Connold's British Oak Galls; Houard 375; Ait.; Ph. Ind. 3: 360.

K.B. 334.

These galls are produced by the insect *Andricus lucidus* Hartig. var. *orientalis* Trotter (illustrated in Connold's "British Oak Galls"). This cynipid makes galls on various species of oak. The bazaar specimens are probably brought from Asia Minor; they have long spines which are usually broken off in the commercial samples. They are used by tanners and are sold also as an astringent medicine. This drug is given locally as a febrifuge (C.).

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Quercus Vallonea Kotschy (Fagaceae)

كوزى علفى

Gueze elefi, Pune (Teh.); oak manna.

K.B. 334.

Under these names is supplied a confection or cake of sugary substance, green with the presence of broken leaves. It is a form of Tar-anjubin, "green honey," or Gaz-anjabin, "tamarisk honey." Layard referred to this substance in his "Early Adventures in Persia," I, p. 349: "The mountainous country beyond Fellaut is thickly wooded with the 'beloot' or oak. These trees are chiefly valuable for the white substance called by the Bakhtyaris 'gaz' or 'gazu,' a kind of manna. It is an article of export to all parts of Persia, and is sold everywhere in the bazaars, and employed in the manufacture of a sweetmeat called 'Gazenjubeen,' which is much relished and considered very wholesome. When boiled with the leaves and allowed to harden it forms a kind of greenish cake, not disagreeable to the taste, but, prepared for the use of the ladies of the enderun and to be offered to guests, it is carefully skimmed and separated, when it becomes a white paste of very delicate flavor."

Oak manna, manna quercina, Gueza-elefi of Schlimmer, has also been obtained from the leaves and fruits of *Q. mannifera* Lindl. of Kurdistan, *Q. persica* Jaub. & Spach, and *Q. tauricola* Klotszch. Saccharose, glucose, fructose, and mucilage have been separated from these secretions, but no mannite.

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Quisqualis indica L. (Combretaceae)

Rangan-ki-bel (Hind.); Liane vermifuge (Fr.); fruits of the Rangoon creeper.

Field 82 (Iraq).

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"Gulanjabin," of rose petals mixed with honey, is a confection sold in Eastern bazaars. "Gulkhand" is a conserve made from equal parts of rose petals and white sugar beaten together.—Rose petals are added to curry as a flavoring (H.F.).

Rosa foetida Herm. (Rosaceae)

گل زرد

Gul-i-zard, "yellow flower" (Teh.); Gole zarde (Schl.).

A. Olivier ("Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte et la Perse," Paris, 1807); Boiss. 2: 671.

Field 154; W.H.M.M. 150823; K.B. 336.

[247] The Persian yellow rose is a shrub cultivated in gardens. This is the yellow Austrian briar in a wild state, ranging from the Crimea and Asia Minor through Iran to Turkestan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab to eastern Tibet. Aitchison calls it Gul-i-raman-zeba, "lovely flower" of the Hari Rud Valley. Dried rose petals, obtained chiefly from Iran, are sold in the bazaars in India and are prescribed for colic and diarrhea.

Rosa hemisphaerica Herm. (Rosaceae)

دماوره

Damaverah (Ham.); Dalik, Ward (Ar.); the hips.

Ph. Ind. 1: 574; Boiss. 2: 672; Post.

K.B. 336.

This rose occurs in Iran and Afghanistan and, according to Post, is cultivated extensively in Syria.

The drug consists of the hips of the plant. They are nearly globular, broader than long, from 10 by 7 mm. to 13 by 8 mm., crowned with the remains of sepals, red, wrinkled, and covered with short protuberances. Within are several light brown, hard, smooth seeds, 4 mm. long, mixed with silky hairs. The fruits are hot, dry, and astringent, and are given locally for stomach complaints.

Rubia Cordifolia L. and **R. tinctorium** L. (Rubiaceae)

روناس

Rūnās, Rūniyās (Teh., Isf.); Rounace (Schl.); Fuwwah (Ar.); Manjit (Hind.); madder root.

Ait.; Boiss. 3: 17; Post 224; Schl.; Ph. Ind.

Field 6 (Isf.); 39; 109 (Iraq); W.H.M.M. 150726; K.B. 336.